Partial Translation of JP 63-249126

Page 1, Lower Left Column, line 17 to
Page 1, Lower Right Column, line 16

(Background Art)

LCD has been recently put into practice as display means in various kinds of computers or word processors. This is because an attention is paid to a merit that LCD may be composed to be thinner than display means employing a conventional Braun tube.

The conventional example of such LCD will be explained, referring to Fig. 5.

LCD 20 shown in the same is, for example, one of a reflection-type twist nematic system (TN).

LCD 20 is composed by arranging a liquid crystal layer 30 of the nematic structure at a central position, molecular alignment layers 31a, 31b at upper and lower sides of the liquid crystal layer 30, glass substrates 33a, 33b formed with transparent electrode layers 32a, 32b and polarizers 34a, 34b and bonding them with an adhesive, and arranging a periphery-sealing material 35 on an outer peripheral side of the liquid crystal layer 30

and between both molecular alignment layers 31a, 31b, and further arranging a light reflecting plate 36 on the lower side of the polarizer 34b with a adhesive.

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[Constitution of the Invention]

The present invention relates to a liquid display apparatus having a liquid crystal layer and the transparent electrode substrate having a transparent electrode for supplying voltage to the liquid crystal layer, wherein a transparent electrode substrate is composed with a transparent resin.

(Working)

05-12-14; 6:20PM;NGB

According to the above composed liquid crystal display apparatus, since the transparent resin is employed as the transparent electrode substrate for supplying voltage to the liquid crystal layer, weight lightening is available and shock resistance is improved in comparison with a case of using a glass plate, and in case of making large scale, no deflection occurs.

Furthermore, the transparent resin is easy to dye, and therefore colorizing is possible.

(Example)

An Example of the present invention will be explained, referring to Fig. 1. By the way, parts of LCD 1 of Fig. 1 having the same functions as those of Fig. 5 will be given the same numerals to omit explanations for them.

LCD 1 shown in Fig. 1 is different from that of Fig. 5 in that a product of diethylene glycol bisallyl carbonate, which is a transparent resin, is used as the transparent electrode substrates 2a, 2b instead of the glass substrates 33a, 33b.

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る各種の液晶表示装置についても適用可能である。 また、透明性樹脂としては前述したジェチレン グリコールピスアリルカーポネート成形品の他各 種選明性樹脂を用いることができる。

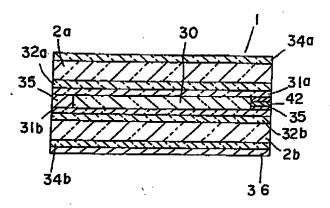
[発明の効果]

以上群述した本発明によれば、透明電極基板 として透明性機能を用いることによって、軽量化 と耐衝撃性の向上が可能で、たわみを防止するこ ともでき、さらにカラー化にも対応できる液晶表 示装置を提供することができる。

4. 図面の簡単な説明

第1図は本発明の実施例を示す断面図、第2 図及び第3図はそれぞれ実施例模型に用いる透明 性機能の物性を示す表、第4図(a)乃至(f) はそれぞれ実施例装置の製造工程を示す断面図、 第5図は従来装置の断面図である。

1 ···函俾形成装置、2 a, 2 b ···透明对框垫板、3 O ···液晶质。



第 1 図 F26、1

代理人 弁理士 三 淳 正



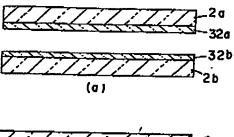
红星	1.31
尼 珂學 π0 (20℃)	1. 498
Abbett	57.8
光林迈通华 %	92
51 张 辞版 K9/cmt	420
也が発信 Kg/ont	600
アイン〜ifti発性な (ノッティブ) Kgーゾー	2
経疫(ロックウェル)	M 95
t作版 5张/圣猷 cm/cm/cc	9 × 105
B高使用温度	#用/00°C 短時間(/ムr)/50°C

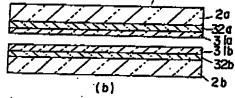
第一包 图· 724、2

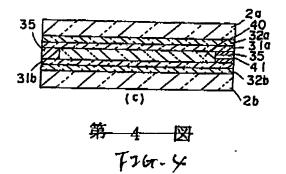
耐硬的性 (UIS K7114) 夏通::て3日間	************************************
耐使性 (200 £r)	をはない(カンシャリンウェルオメーター)
対数末柱(5か)	変にない(精整水流沖紅斑にて)
教和理技	28 (15-3-12934-1)

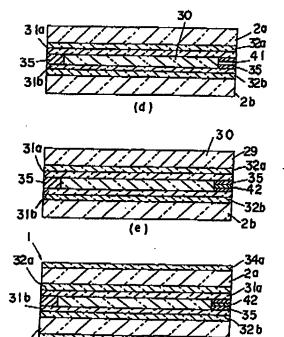
第3 图 *T*16、3

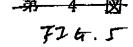
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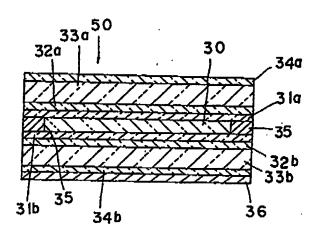












714.5